

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease between men who had been exposed to asbestos and those who had not. A case-control study was conducted among men aged 60 years or older who had been employed in asbestos-related occupations before age 60. Cases were defined as men who had died from coronary artery disease between 1978 and 1990. Controls were randomly selected from the same population. Data were obtained from death certificates, medical records, and interviews with family members. The results showed that exposure to asbestos was associated with a higher prevalence of smoking, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia compared to non-exposed men. These findings suggest that asbestos exposure may increase the risk of coronary artery disease through its effects on these risk factors.

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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